APRIL, 1779. THE NUMB. 2550.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1779.

BOSTON, *April* 12.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, April 5, 1779.

"FRIDAY, April 2d, in the afternoon, Major Dimock of this town was informed, that about 10 or 12 veſſels were ſeen in the Sound ſteering this way, ſuppoſed with deſign of plundering and deſtroying this town: He immediately ſent expreſſes to Sandwich and Barnſtable, for the militia to come to their aſſiſtance. Col. Freeman, with Captains Fiſh and Swift, of Sandwich, and their companies arrived here that night and Saturday morning. It being then very foggy, part of the enemy's fleet appeared off Wood's Hole, to which a party of the militia were ordered and poſted there; ſoon after the fog cleared off, and ſeveral of the veſſels appeared againſt the town, near a low level piece of ground that extended from the ſhore quite to the houſes; there had been a ſmall entrenchment made ſome years ago upon the edge of the beach, which yet remained. Col Freeman marched the remainder of the men down to the ſhore, poſting about 50 in ſaid entrenchment, and about 30 at about 130 rods diſtance, being the moſt convenient places for the enemy to land: About half paſt eleven they formed their fleet, conſiſting of two ſchooners and eight ſloops, into a line, againſt the two poſts, and commenced a very warm fire on our people, with cannon ball, double-headed ſhot, bars of iron, grape ſhot, and ſmall arms, and manned their boats, about ten in number, with about 220 men, leaving, to appearance, near double the number on board, and made various attempts to land in ſeveral places, keeping up a conſtant fire upon our people from half paſt 11 A. M. till half paſt 5 P. M. Col. Freeman and Major Dimock with about 50 men defended the entrenchment, and repeatedly challenged them (being within call) to land, which they durſt not attempt. Our people till now had generally reſerved their fire, but being ordered to fire on their fleet, they ſoon moved further off into the Sound, where they remained quiet till next morning: A party of them in their boats attempted to land at Wood's Hole, but about 30 of our men poſted there gave them a warm fire which ſoon drove them off, and the boats went to Nonnameſet, an iſland near Wood's Hole, where they landed and killed a few ſheep, cows and hogs the enemy had before left, and threatened to kill the family that lived there, becauſe they ſaid the d——d rebels had been killing them; they had two wounded men with them.--- Our people being about to go upon the iſland, they retreated precipitately to their boats, carrying off only one hog, and half a cow that calved the day before. They enquired of the iſland's people our numbers, and ſaid the rebels fought like d—ls. The next day (April 4th) a little after ſun-riſe, they fired again from the veſſels to drive us from the entrenchment, and our people returned them a warm fire with their ſmall arms for a few minutes, upon which they put off for Homes's Hole. This morning (Monday the 5th) one armed ſloop proceeded to Nonnameſet Iſland, and ſent off a boat to get the proviſions they had killed and left there; but a party of our people got there before them and prevented their landing; and ſome boats of ours had like to have cut them off from the ſloop. Upon their getting to the ſloop, ſhe haſted to join the fleet, which then made ſail for Nantucket, as they ſaid.-- A boat landed on Martha's-Vineyard, where they ſhot a few cattle, theep and hogs, which they carried off, paying for two ſheep only.---They told the Vineyard people they had ſent one ſloop to Rhode-Iſland, with cowards, who refuſed to fight, but probably the *wounded*.---The party conſiſted of tories.---Some of them were known to have gone from this State.---The commander was ſaid to be one Winſlow.---The ſecond in command one Leonard.---They fired on Saturday about 500 cannon. Had the entrenchment been given up, the town could not have been ſaved, their number on Saturday being much ſuperior to ours, and no men came to reinforce the Sandwich and Falmouth men, till the firing was over on Saturday.—Col. Freeman and Major Dimock, with their officers and men, behaved with the greateſt prudence, reſolution and bravery.---And we hope theſe baſe enemies of our country will be deterred from future attempts on this town."

By ſundry perſons of veracity, who were at Nantucket while the fleet of miſerable tory refugees were there, we have the following account, viz. That nine ſail of armed veſſels arrived there on Monday laſt at four o'clock in the afternoon, from Newport, but laſt from Falmouth; upon which the inhabitants ſent off a boat to know what demands they had, or what their buſineſs was: They were told that they were come after the property of the rebellious ſubjects of America, mentioned among others, Thomas Jenkins and Timothy Fitch. They immediately landed near 200 men, and entered the town with fixed bayonets and drawn ſwords; ſtiled themſelves Loyal Refugees (Royal Sheep-ſtealers it ſhould be) and pretended to act under commiſſion from the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh forces at Newport.—They immediately began to break open and plunder the ſtores, warehouſes, &c. firſt that of Mr. Thomas Jenkins, which they cleared of a great quantity of goods, 260 barrels of oil, 2000 weight whale-bone, and ſtript it of every thing, even to ſome chalk and an old grindſtone; broke open a number of other ſtores, took a large quantity of oil, melaſſes, ſugar, coffee, and all kinds of goods that fell in their way, 30 or 40 ſuits of ſails, with anchors, cables, tow-lines, great quantities of cordage, rigging, &c. alſo the whole craft and proviſions they came acroſs. A hundred and fifty men or more were employed from four P. M. on Monday to ſix next morning, in plundering, inſulting, and abuſing the inhabitants; compelling them to truck down to their veſſels what they had taken from them. They owned they had been to Falmouth (in the county of Barnſtable) that they intended to have landed; but after proceeding with their boats along ſhore, they found no place ſo convenient to land as that they firſt propoſed (where a party of our people were placed) and made ſail and came in ſhore, eſpecially with two veſſels full of men, determined at all hazards to land; but as they got near in ſhore, the rebels who lay in ambuſh roſe and fired upon them, and killed 15 and wounded 20 more, whom they ſent off in a ſloop to Rhode-Iſland; that Edward Winſlow (formerly of Plymouth) was commanding officer when at Falmouth, but being wounded by a ball through the breaſt, was gone to Newport in ſaid veſſel; this was told by the centries, although George Leonard (formerly of Boſton, miller) pretended that he was gone to Rhode-Iſland with the gout in his ſtomach. This Leonard, being next in command to Winſlow, took the command at Nantucket, and Pelham Winſlow (formerly of Plymouth) was next to him, after Edward Winſlow was wounded, one Murray of Rutland, was the third in command.

They at laſt were told that a 20 gun ſhip and a privateer of the Americans were coming to take them, and being told the people would not bear with them four hours longer, they retreated precipitately carrying moſt of what they had plundered, but leaving ſome loaded carts which they could not ſtay to take with them---carried off two brigs, with their cargoes, bound to the Weſt-Indies, and two or three ſchooners, and a large number of boats; ſome things they could not carry off they deſtroyed. They told the people they ſhould come again very ſoon, and if they abuſed thoſe who were friendly to them, they would chaſtiſe them; that they intended to attack Falmouth again in a fortnight.

Some of our people who were on the ſpot, obſerved Doctor Tupper very buſy with them, and ſay they ſhewed great partiality of friendſhip to their brother tories.

From the above account, compared with what they owned at Nonnameſet and the Vineyard, we have reaſon to think Col. Freeman, and the brave men under his command, gave the poor raſcals a decent drubbing.

The following Proclamation of the aſſociated Refugees from the different parts of this State, which one of them in their great hurry left behind, ſhews in the cleareſt light the malignity of the whole herd of tories, and the impolicy of admitting any of them to return, or to remain among us— And it is hoped the real eſtates of our inveterate abſentees will ſoon be ſold in this State, as they have been in the neighbouring States, notwithſtanding many of them have been lately leaſed for a ſhort term.

TO further, in ſome degree, the ſervice of our moſt gracious Sovereign, and to afford the means by which the greatly injured people redreſs themſelves, his Excellency the Commander in Chief has, at the requeſt of a number of loyal refugees, permitted them to aſſociate and embody themſelves under officers duly appointed and commiſſioned, and to retaliate upon and make repriſal againſt the inhabitants of the ſeveral provinces in America, in actual rebellion againſt their Sovereign, theſe aſſociated refugees now think proper to declare, in the moſt public manner, the reaſons which have induced them to engage in this buſineſs.

And firſt they call God to witneſs, and they truſt their future conduct will prove, that they are not actuated by any deſign to prolong the horrors of war, or to increaſe the miſeries of their country; but on the contrary, they do moſt ſincerely and cordially wiſh to ſee it again flouriſhing and proſperous, emancipated from Roman Catholic leagues, and freed from the intolerable tyranny of Congreſs and Committee-men.

Impreſſed with a due ſenſe of loyalty to the beſt of Kings, and fully convinced of the mildneſs and benignity of the Britiſh government, theſe aſſociators gave no credence to the many wicked ſuggeſtions artfully propagated by the leaders of the people, to excite them to overturn the eſtabliſhed governments and to raiſe a civil war; but always conſidered the authors of thoſe ſuggeſtions as the real enemies of the country:—For this they have been calumniated, inſulted and impriſoned; have been compelled to abandon their dwellings, their friends and connections; have had their eſtates ſequeſtered, and themſelves formally baniſhed from their ſeveral homes, never to return, on pain of death.

Thus circumſtanced, they conceive themſelves warranted, by the laws of God and man, to wage war againſt their inhuman perſecutors; and to uſe every means in their power to obtain redreſs and compenſation for the indignities and loſſes they have ſuffered.

Generally acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, it is their intention to diſtinguiſh between the faithful loyaliſt and the inſidious rebel, between the peaceful citizen and the perſecuting Committee-man: But as damage may be done by their parties through ignorance or inattention, to the property of ſome perſon well affected to the King's cauſe, the aſſociated refugees promiſe and engage to make ſatisfaction from the common ſtock of the aſſociation.

And they call on and invite all thoſe of their countrymen who ſtill preſerve their loyalty to his moſt gracious Majeſty *George* the Third, as well as on all thoſe who, ſenſible of the wretched ſtate of the country, have at length grown weary of Congreſſional tyranny and paper money, and who now hate, with the true ſpirit of Engliſh ſubjects, French frippery, French politicks, French religion and alliances, to join with them in their endeavours to recover for their country, its ancient form of government, together with the ineſtimable bleſſings of peace, and the friendſhip and protection of Great-Britain.

Signed at Newport, *the* 30*th of March*, 1779, *by order and in behalf of the* Aſſociators.

JAMES CLARKE, Secretary.

Ha! ha! ha! Riſum teneatis Amici!!

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire,

General and Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.

WHEREAS, by my Proclamation, dated the 10th Day of laſt Month, a Pardon was offered to all Deſerters from the Army, diſperſed in different Parts of theſe States, who ſhould rejoin their reſpective Corps by the Firſt of *May* next: AND WHEREAS, from the Shortneſs of the Term limited for its Operation, the Offer of Grace therein contained hath not had ſufficient Time to circulate as extenſively as was neceſſary to anſwer fully the benevolent Purpoſe for which it was deſigned: It is therefore thought proper to extend it to a further Period, and I do hereby extend it accordingly to the Firſt Day of *July* next.

Given at Head-Quarters, Middle-Brook, *this Twenty-ſecond Day of* April, *in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.*

G. WASHINGTON.

By His Excellency's Command,

TENCH TILGHMAN.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Auditors, appointed by the Honourable Houſe of Aſſembly to ſettle the accounts of this State, finding little attention paid to their late advertiſement in the public Newſpapers, reſpecting that buſineſs, do now inform all thoſe concerned, that unleſs their reſpective accounts (with proper vouchers) are produced for ſettlement at their Office before the firſt day of July next, they will immediately take ſuch meaſures to compel the parties to furniſh them, as the Law directs.

All perſons who may have accounts with the late Board of War and Navy Board of this State, unſettled, are deſired to bring them in to the above-mentioned Office.

JOHN NIXON,
April 15, 1779. JOHN M. NESBITT,
BENJANMIN FULLER.

N. B. The Office is open from Nine o'clock to Twelve in the forenoon, and from Three to Six in the afternoon.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, in the night of the 22d of April, 1779, A SILVER WATCH, with a China face, ſteel chain, braſs key and ſeal, with glaſs in the end of the ſeal, the maker's name *C. Claton*, No. 15177. Any perſon apprehending the thief and watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or Forty Dollars for the watch only, paid by JOHN FELL.

WHEREAS *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, of *Cheſter* County, purchaſed a Tract of Land of the Subſcriber, in *Cumru* Townſhip and County of *Berks*, for Eight Hundred Pounds, of which they agreed to pay me Six Hundred Pounds in Part, on the firſt Day of *March* laſt, and the Remainder in two annual Payments: And whereas there was an Article or Memorandum of an Agreement, between the ſaid *Dougherty*, *Kenedy*, and the Subſcriber, lodged in the Hands of a certain Mr. ----- *Harvey*, at *Reading*, dated about the Middle of *January* laſt, by both Parties, reſpecting the ſame, which they, the ſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy* clandeſtinely got out of the Poſſeſſion of the aforeſaid Mr. *Harvey*, about the eleventh of *March* laſt; ſince that Time they make no Appearance or Performance in the Premiſes. This is therefore to require them, the aforeſaid *Edward Dougherty* and *James Kenedy*, to appear in Six Days from the Publication hereof and pay the ſaid firſt Payment, with legal Intereſt thereon ſince due, or on the contrary I deſign to ſell the ſame Land, &c. at public Sale, in order to recover my Damages, ſuſtained by their Non-performance.

April 28, 1779. ‖10. HENRY STRUNK.

April 11, 1770.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber in the town of Glouceſter, in the month of November 1777, a BLACK MARE COLT, with a ſtar in the forehead and one hind foot white, three years old this ſpring. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away, in ſix weeks from this date, or ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

STOLEN or went adrift from the ſubſcriber's Ferry at Glouceſter, on the night of the eleventh inſtant, an old Clinch-work WHERRY, pitch bottom, ſtern ſheets painted red and green, her upper ſtreak green, the ſecond red. Whoever will deliver ſaid Wherry at Glouceſter, ſhall receive a reward of *Twenty Dollars*, from WILLIAM HUGG.

Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 22, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on Lancaſter road, in Auguſt laſt, TWO YEARLING CALVES. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be ſold to pay the charges. ‖ PETER MATHER.

Paſſyunk, April 23, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of John Hannis, on Schuylkill Bank, two BAY HORSES, one has a buſhy mane and a large blaze on his face, his off hind foot white, ſhort cut tail, about 14 hands high. The other about 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have them again. JOHN HANNIS.

BOSTON, April 12.

Extract of a Letter from Bilboa, dated Feb. 14, 1779.

"At preſent Europe ſeems to be in the ſtate of ſuſpenſe, and people are entirely taken up with Admiral Keppel's trial; but the moſt prudent judge he will come off honourably. The French continue fitting out apace, and Spain, according to appearance, will have all her navy ready in the ſpring, ſo that there is no knowing what will be the conſequence, but expecting and wiſhing to ſee an happy end of your troubles, we ſubſcribe."

On the 14th ult. ſailed from France, on a homeward bound cruize, the armed Brigantine Hazard, Capt. Williams; the 16th ſhe fell in with and engaged a privateer brig from Antigua, mounting 18 carriage guns, which after a ſmart action, for 35 minutes, yard arm and yard arm, ſhe ſtruck, having 13 men killed and upwards of 20 wounded. The Hazard had 3 killed and 7 or 8 wounded. The prize arrived in port yeſterday. On the 17th the Hazard took a large brig, laden with fiſh, and ordered her for port.

The Antigua privateer taken by the Hazard, had been out 5 weeks, and made no capture; hearing of a number of veſſels from Martinico, under convoy of the Hazard, her deſign was, to have taken the convoy, and then the merchantmen.

Our laſt advices from Martinico, by credible reports, and letters, are, that the Count D'Eſtaing ſtill remained there, having been reinforced from old France with a number of ſhips of the line, ſo that his ſquadron amounted to 18 line of battle ſhips and 34 frigates; but that Admiral Byron, who had alſo been reinforced, was ſtill ſuperior in heavy ſhips to the Count; his ſquadron according to the beſt acounts amounting to 24 ſhips of the line; the number of his frigates are not aſcertained, but allowed to be inferior to that of the French. The Admiral of France expected every day a large reinforcement, both of ſhips and land forces. He had given orders not only for all his ſeamen and land forces to be on board, but for all the ſailors on the Iſland, as alſo the militia to be in readineſs; ſo that it was concluded he was upon the point of engaging in ſome ſecret enterprize. We are likewiſe informed, that a French frigate had brought into Martinico a Britiſh ſhip, a letter of Marque, from Liverpool, of 26 guns, that had cruized ſeveral months in the Weſt-Indies, and taken 4 prizes. This laſt article is mentioned in a letter to a gentleman of this town from that place.

We learn that the famous Joſeph Wanton, jun. of Newport, was lately appointed, by General Preſcott, Superintendant-General of police, for the Iſland of Rhode-Iſland.

The Sullivan, a private armed veſſel, has returned to Portſmouth, with 43 priſoners. She has taken in her cruize two Britiſh privateers; one of which was afterwards retaken, and the other ſhe gave to 80 priſoners. She has alſo taken the Weymouth Packet, from Jamaica for London. Among other articles found on board the Weymouth, were 600 ounces of wrought plate, and a conſiderable number of dollars. The Sullivan has alſo captured a brig, laden with proviſions from Ireland. Neither of her prizes has yet arrived.

Friday laſt a brave ſea Captain at Salem (——— Gray) hearing a privateer from New-York was on the coaſt not far from that harbour, offered to ſtep on board an armed ſchooner (the Roebuck) that lay there, and attempt to bring her in, provided he could get a crew. A ſufficient number of bold fellows immediately entered the ſchooner with him. They went out and running cloſe up to the privateer ſoon carried her, and brought her into Salem. She was a ſloop of 8 carriage guns beſides ſwivels, and 60 men, called the Caſtor, which made no reſiſtance. She came from New-York, with a number of other privateers to cruize upon our coaſts, and intercept our ſupplies; encouraged perhaps by the late ſucceſs of a cruizer from the ſame place which took ſeveral valuable veſſels within, or on the borders of this Bay. We have now got poſſeſſed, it is ſaid, of the enemy's ſignals. The public pays deſerved honour to the alertneſs of the Salem Captain and crew, and would gladly pay the ſame honours on a ſimilar occaſion to the Continental frigates.

Captain Butler arrived here laſt Wedneſday in a ſchooner in nine days from Edenton (North-Carolina.) By this veſſel we learn, that after the ſmall advantage gained by the enemy in an action with Gen. Aſh, and in which the ſon of the Governor of North-Carolina was killed, the Governor himſelf turned out at the head of the militia of that State, which marched with great ſpirit upon the occaſion, and ſoon amounted to near 5000 men, impatient to meet the enemy and drive them from their country: Many in the ſame ſpirit were on their march from Virginia to join Gen. Lincoln: A number of the continental forces, and particularly Powlaſki with his legion, were advancing to Head-Quarters. In ſhort, the vigor and alertneſs of the ſouthern States were ſuch as to afford an happy omen that the enemy would ſoon be obliged to leave Georgia, and abandon their boaſted enterprize.

Yeſterday the Hazard arrived ſafe in port.

Two brigs, beſides the Hazard, arrived yeſterday afternoon in Nantaſket Road; but who they are, or where from, we have not yet learnt.

Tueſday arrived at Newbury a veſſel from Bilboa in 39 days. A gentleman who came paſſenger in her informs, that there has been a violent ſtorm on the coaſt of England, in which 60 or 70 ſail of veſſels were loſt; and that a large combined fleet of France and Spain were fitting out with the greateſt expedition.

A letter from a gentleman of obſervation in the Weſt-Indies, acquaints, "That France and Britain are continually augmenting their forces in that quarter; which is now like to prove the chief theatre of the war on this ſide the Atlantic; ſo that ſhould no accommodation take place, North-America may ſoon have a comparative peace."

Yeſterday arrived ſafe in port, a ſchooner in ſix days from North-Carolina, laden with bread and grain; but brings no news.

This morning arrived an armed ſchooner from Baltimore, with grain; a brig from Martinico; and a brig from Hiſpaniola.

April 15. On Friday laſt arrived here from Martinico, Capt. Manly, formerly a diſtinguiſhed officer in the continental ſervice, and late commander of the private ſhip of war Cumberland, that was not long ſince taken by the Pomona, a new Britiſh frigate, and carried into Barbados. Capt. Manly and his officers, were all confined in that place, and not allowed any indulgence upon parole, for which they repeatedly applied. They were accordingly not witheld by the rules of honour or war from making their eſcape, which they effected by ſeizing a Bermudian ſloop, in which they conveyed themſelves to Martinico, and which they afterwards ſold there. It is ſaid the officers of the Britiſh frigate Fox, formerly taken by Capt. Manly, were at Barbados when he was carried in there, who in a body viſited him in his confinement, and paid him their civilities.

A letter from a gentleman of character at the Southward, mentions, that the American Commiſſioners at Paris have been empowered by Congreſs finally to adjuſt terms of accommodation on the part of theſe States, through the mediation of Spain.

It is highly probable that France and Spain would chooſe to eſtabliſh the independence of America, without a general war, if it could be avoided; and it is evident enough Great-Britain dreads the conſequence of ſuch a war. She has therefore not only acquieſced in, but courted the mediatory negociations of Spain, through the winter. In her diſpute with Spain, about the affair of Faulkland's-Iſland, ſhe condeſcended to accept the interpoſition of France: In her preſent diſpute with America and France, ſhe is brought ſo low as to invite the mediation of the Spaniſh Branch of the Houſe of Bourbon.

It is ſaid that ſome diſtinguiſhed members of the minority in England, have lately not only had permiſſion, but the deſire of Lord North, to paſs over to France in a private manner, to ſound the American Commiſſioners reſpecting the ultimate demands of the States they repreſent.

Should the war continue another year, there are ſome ſtrong indications that the next campaign will be diſtinguiſhingly vigorous on the part of America.

The government of this State, we are told, are taking meaſures for the better defence of our coaſt; and though our enemies ſeem to have deſpiſed the continental frigates that have lain ſo long in our harbour, we doubt not we ſhall ſoon deviſe means to ſecure ourſelves from ſuch inſults as have lately been offered us, by a fry of deſpicable freebooters.

Some of our knowing ones do not yet give up the idea of a powerful armament of our allies ſoon appearing upon the American coaſts. They are confident it will not be long before we ſhall ſee a French and Spaniſh ſquadron in theſe ſeas. There are a number of circumſtances that render ſuch an event not altogether improbable.

Our laſt advices from New-York are, that they have accounts in that city, as late as the laſt of February: The ſilence, however, which has been obſerved there, does not indicate they have any great good news from Europe by theſe arrivals; any thing very ſtrongly in their favour would have been rung and loudly boaſted of by our enemies. It is whiſpered from thence, that the Dutch have almoſt compleated the preparatory ſteps for a loan to the States of America.

NEW-LONDON, *April 15.*

Saturday morning laſt was brought into port by the Hancock and Beaver privateers, a privateer ſloop of 6 carriage guns, Charles Letelier, Commander, belonging to New-York; ſhe was captured near Block-Iſland. [Mr. Rivington, in his liſt of the New-York privateers, with his uſual modeſty, rates her at 12 guns.]

On board this privateer one Robert Oliver was Lieutenant:---The ſame perſon was taken about two months ago in Captain Rogers's privateer, which was caſt away at Guilford; he was ſoon after brought to this town with the reſt of Rogers's crew, but had the addreſs, with two others, to ſteal a ſloop a few nights after, from a wharf in town, and made their eſcape to Newport.

Laſt Sunday evening arrived here from Long-Iſland, 5 French priſoners, having made their eſcape from the enemy; by whom we learn, that there are only 500 foot and about 50 horſe at Southold, and 100 men at Sagharbour with two field pieces; which force is kept there to facilitate the taking off wood and hay from thence. There is lying at that place, a fleet of 16 ſail of wood veſſels, a brig mounting 12 guns, and a ſhip with proviſions, lately from Newport; before the latter arrived proviſion was ſo ſcarce that the inhabitants were obliged to kill poor milch cows for food, and the troops ſickly.

CHATHAM *(New-Jerſey) April 6.*

We are informed that Governor Clinto of the State of New-York, lately received a letter from Sir Henry Clinton, informing him of the overtures Britain intends ſhortly to make to America; which, the Governor ſaid, far exceeded his moſt ſanguine expectations; therefore we may conclude they were nothing ſhort of independency.

WILLIAMMSBURG *(Virginia) April 16.*

The Dove, Capt. Haywood, the Ranger, Capt. Hinton, the St. Tammany, Capt. Cunningham, the ——, Capt. Baine, the ———, Capt. Selden, from St. Euſtatia, and a large French ſhip, mounting 20 guns, from Hiſpaniola, are ſafe arrived in James River, with valuable cargoes. In the Dove, came paſſenger, Jonathan Loring Auſtin, Eſq; of Boſton, the gentleman who carried to France, the important news of the ſurrender of General Burgoyne and his army.

DIED. Mr. ALEXANDER PURDIE, of this city (Printer to the Commonwealth) who endured a tedious and painful illneſs with a Chriſtian fortitude. His death is much regretted, as he was a tender huſband, indulgent parent, and a kind maſter.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Capt. J. B. Hopkins, to the Marine Committee of Congreſs, dated April 18, 1779, on board the ſhip Warren, Boſton Harbour.

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 13th March I ſailed from Boſton in company with the ſhip Queen of France, Capt. Olney, and the ſhip Ranger, Capt. Simpſon, and that on the 6th inſtant we fell in with the armed ſchooner Hibernia, from New-York, with 45 men, which we took, and on the 7th at 4 o'clock, A. M. in latitude 36, 40, diſcovered two fleets, one to leeward, conſiſting of ten ſail, the other to windward of nine ſail. We gave chace to the windward-moſt, and at about two o'clock took ſeven ſail, conſiſting of the following veſſels, viz.

Ship Jaſon, Capt. Porterfield, mounting 20 nine and ſix pounders, 150 men, convoy to the fleet bound from N. York to Georgia, having paſſengers on board, as per the incloſed liſt. Ship Meriah, a letter of marque, mounting 16 ſix pounders, 84 men, very richly laden with proviſions, dry goods, and accoutrements for a regiment of horſe. Brig Patriot, brig Prince Ferdinand, brig John, brig Batchelor, ſchooner Chance, laden with proviſions and goods for the army, to a very large amount.

As ſoon as they were manned we thought beſt to ſtand to the eaſtward, having had intelligence of a large number of armed veſſels, being off Cheſapeak and Delaware Bays. On the 16th inſtant I arrived in this port (having parted with the fleet on the 11th in a thick fog) the next day the Jaſon arrived, which is a very fine ſhip; alſo the ſchooner at Portſmouth, which is a very valuable veſſel. Several veſſels are now in ſight, which, I hope is ſome of the fleet. By the activity of Captains Olney and Simpſon, we manned the fleet in four hours.

A LIST of the Names of Officers, Gentlemen Paſſengers, &c. taken on board the Jaſon.

Jonathan Chriſtopher Kœhler, Colonel; George Campbell, Lieut. Colonel; James Rivers, Captain; Francis Fraſer, Captain; Withelm Studenroth, Lieut. Charles M'Pherſon, Lieutenant; Philip Pauli, Enſign; Hugh Fraſer, Chaplain; Charles Kerr, Surgeon; Mr. Peter de Niſmis, paſſenger; Alexander Porterfield, Capt. of the Jaſon; Peter Paton, John Morriſon, Walter Douglas, John Richardſon, Lieutenants of the Jaſon; Joſeph Muſcrop, Maſter; Alexander Stophen, Clerk; John Hill, Capt. Marines; John Lepraik, Purſer; James Thompſon, Surgeon of the Jaſon; William Hunter, Prize-maſter of ditto; John Burns, ditto; Mr. Maſon Paſſenger; Thomas Weir, Aſſiſtant Deputy Commiſſary; Mr. Thomas Brown, paſſenger; Mr. Archibald M'Kay, ditto; Mr. Alexander M'Kay, do. fourteen ſervants.

Taken on board the other Veſſels.

James Kerr, Captain; Mr. Thomas Rutherford and wife; Mr. Butler, two children and a maid; Mr. Neal M'Carter, Mr. Alexander M'Donald, Mr. James M'Donald, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, Mr. Alexander M'Cleod, junior. Mr. John Leggat, Mr. Leekie.

Publiſhed by order of the Marine Committee,
J. BROWN, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, to his friend in this city, dated April 14, 1779.

"We had laſt Sunday one of the Newport privateers brought into Salem. This day another of them is carried into Cape Cod, and a fine brig of 14 guns, a privateer from Jamaica, ſent in here by our ſtate brig Tyrannicide."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of rank in South-Carolina, dated Charleſtown, April 5, 1779.

"The camp formed by his Excellency Governor Rutledge increaſes. Col. Hammond marched with a detachment a few days ago towards Fuſom's Fort, at Ogechee, in Georgia, in order to attack a large party of diſaffected Indians, Creeks and Cherokees, under the command of *Tate, Cameron*, and other white barbarians. Theſe having received intelligence of Col. Hammond's approach, burnt and abandoned the fort the 28th of March; many of them fled towards the Indian country, and about 70 of them attempted to join the Britiſh troops at Savannah, but Col. Hammond came up with and routed them, killed eight Indians and took three priſoners, killed two white barbarians and took three of them priſoners. Of the Indians ſlain two were principal men of the Creek nation; one of the priſoners is the ſon of Miſtizego, otherwiſe called the Big Fellow. Col. Hammond ſuſtained no damage, except Lieut. Roſs wounded.

"Our friends of the Creek nation wiſhed we ſhould give theſe fellows a drubbing; I hope this will have a good effect.

"Yeſterday our State veſſels brought in four prizes,--- two brigs with rum for the enemy at Georgia, a New-Providence ſloop, intended for the ſame place, and a privateer ſloop of twelve guns.

"In the beginning of the preſent conteſt with Great-Britain, we ſaid we would ſpend one half to ſave the other---if we have a tenth part of the virtue we then boaſted of, let us pay, as the Dutch did, one twentieth penny, and we ſhall ſoon ſink our paper money."

SIR, *Trenton, April 23d, 1779.*

THINKING that the incloſed letter, which lately fell into my hands, may perhaps be of ſome uſe to Congreſs, as a moſt convincing proof of what has been ſo often denied by our enemies, that the Britiſh court endeavoured to procure both our domeſtic ſlaves, and the ſavages of the wilderneſs to deſtroy us; and that at ſo early a period of the conteſt as the year 1775, I do myſelf the honour to tranſmit it to Congreſs, and am, with great eſteem, Sir,

Your Excellency's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

His Excellency John Jay, Eſq; Preſident of Congreſs.

MY LORD, *Whitehall, Auguſt 2, 1775.*

THE hope you held out to us in your letter of the 1ſt of May, that with a ſupply of arms and ammunition, you ſhould be able to collect from among the Indians, negroes, and other perſons, a force ſufficient, if not to ſubdue rebellion, at leaſt to defend government, was very encouraging; but I find by your letters delivered to me by Lieut. Collins, that you have been obliged, from the violence of the times, menaced by one branch of the legiſlature, and abandoned by the other, to yield up all the powers of government, and to retire yourſelf on board the Fowey. I have the King's commands to ſend you his Majeſty's leave to return to England, which, together with this letter, and a commiſſion to Mr. Corbin, to adminiſter government during your abſence, will be delivered to you by Capt. Atkins of his Majeſty's ſhip Acteon, who goes convoy to the Maria ſtore-ſhip.

At the ſame time it is left to your Lordſhip's diſcretion to uſe this leave of abſence or not, as you ſhall ſee occaſion; for, relying upon your firmneſs, I have ſtill a hope that with the ſupply of arms now ſent to you, and with the aſſiſtance of a greater naval force, the King's government in Virginia may yet be maintained; and ſhould this happily be the caſe, it will not be neceſſary that Mr. Corbin ſhould be informed of his Majeſty's intention in his favour. I am, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
DARTMOUTH.

Earl of Dunmore.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

The following extract of a letter from an Officer of high rank in the American army, to his friend in this city, conveys ſuch uſeful ſentiments, that I muſt deſire you to give them a place in your paper, and as they are certainly very juſt, I hope they will have a ſalutary effect.

IT has been the misfortune of this country that every year has afforded ſome amuſement to retard its exertions againſt the common enemy. At one time reconciliation; another, our aſſiſtance from France is to effect our deliverance;—this failing, our alliance with that people was to accompliſh our redemption. Now, Spain's acceding to our Independence is the tub of the day.

"Thoſe alliances are favourable and natural, as they have mutual intereſt for their baſis, and there can be no important temptation to either of the parties to recede from them. But, my dear Sir, if all Europe was to declare in our favour, this will not pay our debts, or reſtore our depreciated currency; and foreign loans will ruin us, by paying intereſt to foreigners out of our country. Our

deliverance, under God, muſt come from ourſelves---the voice of Providence points it out, I had almoſt ſaid divine revelation does it. I own, however advantageous thoſe alliances are to America, my hopes or expectations from them are not ſo ſanguine as that of many others-----one deciſive naval victory in favour of your enemies will give them courage, vigour and public credit. That nation, as ſuch, is poor; but the individuals of it are rich, and they are well practiced in all the arts of financing. If that people are once brought, on ſuch an event, to exert themſelves in favour of their country, the war will be lengthened out much longer than our ſanguine politicians imagine. We ought to be vigorouſly preparing for an offenſive campaign, but inſtead of this America is in a profound ſleep.

"We vainly imagine the enemy will evacuate New-York. He has no ſuch intention. He is confident our currency will fail us, and that three fourths of the inhabitants of theſe States are pleaſed with the terms offered by the Commiſſioners, and that whenever the ſupplies for the army fail the people will return to their allegiance---he is now counterfeiting another emiſſion, which will ſoon be out.

"I feel mortified that the troops in New-York ſhould hold America at defiance; and ſure I am, they might be routed this campaign, if early preparations are made. While the enemy is maſter of our coaſt, by our attempting to cover the whole country we cover none of it. I know the Commander in Chief is embarraſſed often for want of ſtrength, and with the partial cries and views of the different States.

"The want of the Journals of Congreſs is a great impediment to the public ſervice; as in many inſtances the country and army are total ſtrangers to the law of either, ſo far as it reſpects their conduct—Reſolves publiſhed in news-papers get loſt, and although they may be tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, and by him to officers commanding departments, yet the latter is often changed, and the reliever is without law.

"While we are pleaſing and amuſing ourſelves with Spartan conſtitutions on paper, a very contrary ſpirit reigns triumphant in all ranks, we may look out for ſome fatal cataſtrophe to befal this people. Our political conſtitutions and manners do not agree; one or the other muſt fall—give way—otherwiſe America is a phænomenon in civil ſociety. Spartan conſtitutions and Roman manners, peculiar to her declining ſtate, never will accord."

In CONGRESS, *Philadelphia, April* 14, 1779.

WHEREAS Congreſs, on the twenty firſt day of Auguſt laſt, did reſolve, That when any perſons are deſirous of going within the enemy's lines, they ſhall apply to the Executive Power of the State to which they belong, and if the ſaid Executive Power approve the motives and characters of the perſons applying, and ſhall be of opinion, eſpecially at ſo critical conjunctures as the preſent, that no danger will enſue by granting ſuch, that they recommend them to the Officer commanding the troops next to the enemy, who upon ſuch recommendation may at his diſcretion permit the perſons to go in. For the better execution of the ſaid reſolution.

Reſolved, That any Officer who ſhall permit a perſon to go within the enemy's lines without ſuch recommendation, or the orders of the Commander in Chief, or the Commander of a ſeparate department, and ſhall thereof be duly convicted before a Court-Martial, ſhall thereby forfeit his commiſſion.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, April* 24, 1779.

WHEREAS it hath been heretofore repreſented by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, to this Board, that the intercourſe which has been maintained by the paſſing of ſo many perſons to New-York, is exceedingly prejudicial to the intereſts of America generally, and the ſafety of the army in particular, and it being alſo apparent, that ſome perſons who have been recommended to go within the enemy's lines on condition of not returning, have nevertheleſs returned, and are now reſiding in this ſtate.

Reſolved, That this board will not, in future, give any recommendation, but in caſes of a particular and extraordinary nature, and then only to ſuch as ſhall be recommended to the board, by perſons of known good character; and, that in all caſes where a recommendation is given, upon condition of not returning, without the permiſſion of public authority two good ſecurities be given for the performance, or the application be rejected.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of* PENNSYLVANIA.
Monday, April 5, 1779.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Continental Congreſs have for various good reaſons called out of circulation the whole of the emiſſions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, under certain regulations as mentioned in their reſolves of January 2d, 1779:

AND WHEREAS the manner of exchange as therein mentioned would be grievous and burthenſome to many of the good people of this State, by reaſon of their very great diſtance from the place of exchange, the ſmallneſs of the quantity many of thoſe perſons are poſſeſſed of, and the enormity of travelling charges: Many under theſe circumſtances had better loſe their little all than ſpend it in negociating an exchange: Therefore this Houſe, ever deſirous to relieve the diſtreſſes of their conſtituents as much as in them lies, do

Reſolve, That Thomas Hyſlop be and is hereby appointed a Commiſſioner of Exchange for the county of Cheſter, John Hubley for the county of Lancaſter, Michael Hahn for the county of York, John Agnew for the county of Cumberland, Joſeph Heeſter for the county of Berks, John Arndt for the county of Northampton, David Eſpie for the county of Bedford, Robert Martin for the county of Northumberland, and Edward Cooke for the county of Weſtmoreland, under the regulations herein after mentioned, viz.

That each of the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exchange before named ſhall give public notice in their reſpective counties of their appointments to that duty, and ſhall, upon applications made, receive ſuch ſums of money of the dates before-mentioned as may be offered for exchange by every inhabitant of this State before the firſt day of June next, and paſs his receipt for the ſame, and ſhall make fair entries in a book prepared for that purpoſe, of the names and ſirnames of each perſon depoſiting money, as alſo of the ſum of money ſo depoſited, keeping each man's money in a bundle by itſelf and indorſed with the owner's name and the number of dollars contained:

That each of the Commiſſioners aforeſaid ſhall, before the firſt day of June next, depoſit all the money by him received for the purpoſe of exchange into the Continental Loan-Office of this State, taking the Continental Loan Officer's receipt for the ſame, agreeable to the reſolution of Congreſs:

That the ſaid Commiſſioners of Exchange ſhall receive from the Commiſſioners of Loans new bills to the amount of the ſum depoſited for exchange, and ſhall as ſoon as convenient repay the perſons and cancel his receipts, reſerving to himſelf out of each man's money at the rate of two and a half dollars for every hundred dollars, for his trouble and expences in negociating ſaid exchange.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this Houſe be directed to publiſh theſe reſolutions in all the German and Engliſh news-papers once every week for one month.

Extract from the Minutes.
JOHN MORRIS, junior.
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, April 21, 1779.

Whereas divers books belonging to the State Library are miſſing, and there is reaſon to apprehend that the ſame are in the hands of perſons who have had recourſe to the ſaid Library, and who have neglected to return them: Therefore, *Ordered*, That public notice be given to all perſons having books belonging to the State, to return the ſame to the Secretary without delay; otherwiſe the Council will be induced to think they are detained from improper motives, and to take further meaſures for the recovery of them.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** THIS DAY, at Eleven o'Clock, the Sale of the Real Eſtate of the late JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; will begin, at the Coffee-houſe.

ASSIZE of BREAD for the City of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties and Southwark.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh One Pound and Six Ounces, for Five Shillings.

One Loaf of Ditto to weigh Two Pounds, for Seven Shillings and Six-pence.

Set April 21ſt, 1779, by *John Ord, Plunket Fleeſon, Benjamin Paſchal, Iſaac Howell, William Adcock, William Ball*, and *William M'Mullan*, Juſtices of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April* 21.

Mr. COLLINS,

Your inſerting the following in your next paper will oblige your moſt obedient humble ſervant, AZ. DUNHAM.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, under the ſignature of A True Patriot, has repeatedly vilified the characters of Quarter-Maſters and Commiſſaries, and roundly aſſerted that the cauſe of our preſent calamities, the high price of proviſions, and depreciation of our money is occaſioned by their avaricious diſpoſition to enhance their commiſſions. A thought ſo vile would ſcarcely have entered the breaſt of any perſon but one capable of acting ſuch a part himſelf, was he in that place of truſt. And alſo inſinuates that they have repeatedly offered more than the "upright, ſincere" and virtuous farmers would have thought of aſking for their produce. And in your laſt paper, No. 70, ſays, "Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worſe than Quarter-Maſters, Commiſſaries, and the whole hoſt of their Deputies."

And your paper being printed in the State of New-Jerſey, ſuppoſe your correſpondent reſides in it, as he has made choice of it to communicate his intelligence to the public; and as he has made no exceptions, and I am one of the Aſſiſtant Purchaſing Commiſſaries for the State, and ſuperintend chief of the purchaſes made for the army in the eaſtern diviſion of it, as ſuch do deny that any part of the charge is true, to my knowledge or belief; and do know that the reverſe is true, which I can prove in a thouſand inſtances. And as I would wiſh to deſerve and ſupport a good character, publicly call on your correſpondent to come forth and ſupport his charge, if any he has, againſt me, or publicly acknowledge his fault, otherwiſe I ſhall eſteem him a general calumniator, although he may aſſume the ſanctity of a Divine, the importance of a quondam Preſident or Judge, or one diſpoſed to flatter the farmers and tradeſmen.

Morriſtown, April 10, 1779.

Principles and Articles agreed on by the Members of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, *in* Philadelphia; *and propoſed for the Conſideration of the Lovers and Supporters of Civil Government in other Parts of the State.*

WHEN we reflect on the decline of civil governments in the old world, we are led to contemplate the cauſes, and trace the ſteps, by which they fell from order to anarchy; from freedom to oppreſſion. Among thoſe may be reckoned that ſpirit of remiſſneſs and inattention of the ſeveral inhabitants, to ſupport, by firmneſs and watchfulneſs, that which they had gained by wiſdom and fortitude. Contented with the prize, they neglected its value, and by leaving it unguarded ſuffered it to be loſt. Such having been their caſe, it becometh us to benefit by the experience.

On our parts we have thus far ſeen and ſurvived the day of trial; and having no paſſions to gratify inconſiſtent with the general happineſs—no intereſt to purſue incompatible with the common good, but ardently wiſhing freedom and friendſhip, peace and proſperity to all men, have, and do hereby reſolve and agree, to form ourſelves into a ſociety, to be hereafter called and known by the name of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

Conſidering ourſelves as citizens of the ſame State, and fellow-ſubjects of the ſame Conſtitution and Laws, with every other free inhabitant of this proſperous Commonwealth, there is, and can be, neither good or evil, in the preſent Conſtitution, which doth not equally affect, and fall on, all. If good for us, it is ſo for others—if evil for others, it muſt be ſo for us; and as we feel no grievance thereunder, but on the contrary, find ourſelves firmly ſecured in our rights and properties, we therefore, as *equal* and *joint* PROPRIETORS, PARTAKERS and SUPPORTERS of one COMMON CONSTITUTIONAL FREEDOM, deſire in no inſtance to be more free than others ought to be, and are determined not to be leſs.

In making this declaration we wiſh to have it known, that the original promoters of this Society are among the firſt, and have in every inſtance been among the foremoſt, to promote, and afterwards to ſupport, the independence of the United States in general, and of this State in particular; and although an exceſs of ſervice might, if any pretence can be aſſigned, give ſome colour of title to ſuperiority of privilege, yet impelled by the ſame juſtice and generoſity of principle to extend the bleſſings of freedom, which firſt called us forth to defend it, WE not only diſclaim all ſuch dangerous pretenſions, but will, in behalf of ourſelves and others, whether formally connected with us or not, diſcountenance and oppoſe all incroachments or innovations on the common conſtitutional rights to which every citizen of this free State is, or ſhall hereafter be, entitled by allegiance.—We, therefore, the ſubſcribers, members of this Society, to be hereafter called and known by the name of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, do agree and unite under the above principles, together with the following, and ſuch other rules and regulations as this Society ſhall from time to time find it neceſſary to eſtabliſh.

Firſt, That as good and faithful citizens, we will ſupport, both as a natural and conſtitutional right, an equal and univerſal liberty of conſcience, and every man or ſociety of men in the exerciſe thereof. To God, and not to man, are all men accountable; and in doing this, we mean *to do as we would be done by.*

Secondly, That we will in our ſeveral ſtations, ſtrenuouſly exert every effort to maintain the Independence of the United States, and the Conſtitution formed, as the rule of government, of this Commonwealth; and as true and faithful citizens, will contribute every aſſiſtance to ſupport the Legiſlative and Executive branches in their ſeveral powers, ſo far and ſo long as ſuch powers ſhall be exerted conformable to the Conſtitution. And that we will uſe our endeavours to prevent any infringement, violation, or illegal alteration, from any cauſe or pretence whatever, of any right or rights expreſſed and laid down in the ſaid Conſtitution.

Thirdly, That we will, jointly and ſeverally, endeavour to preſerve the grand right of electing by ballot our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, Members of Council, Magiſtrates, *&c.* uninfluenced by any other motives than thoſe of eſteeming them capable of the truſt, of uncorrupt and diſintereſted principles, having the preſervation of the Independence of the United States, the protection of the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, and the rights and liberties of their conſtituents at heart.

Fourthly, That we will not as a party oppoſe men or meaſures, merely becauſe propoſed or promoted by perſons not in formal connection with us. Our deſign is, that by making the general welfare the rule of our conduct, to concur in, and ſupport ſuch men and meaſures, wherever they can be found, or from whoever they may originate, as promiſe happineſs and proſperity to the State, and ſecurity to our conſtitutional rights.

Fifthly, That no private pique or animoſity ſhall prevent us from giving our vote for a candidate, provided we have reaſon to believe that his principles are good, and that his conduct will be upright, ſuch as becomes the repreſentative of a free people.

Sixthly, It is with concern that we ſee by daily experience a decline of decency and public virtue, and an inundation of vice, fraud, and extortion. We have too much reaſon to apprehend that the public wealth is plundered by defaulters, and the whole country impoſed upon by foreſtallers and monopolizers. We wiſh no one to be a member of this Society, who doth not feel for the public as for himſelf, and who will not exert his utmoſt ſervice to remedy the evils and puniſh the aggreſſors. We, therefore, conceive it our duty, and declare it to be our intentions, to watch as much as in us lie, as well over the common intereſt of the United States in general, as of this State in particular; and will give every aſſiſtance in deteƈting and bringing to expoſure and puniſhment, any and all, ſuch perſon or perſons, as ſhall be found offending againſt the intereſt and proſperity of the ſame.

Seventhly, That we will condeſcend and acquieſce with a majority of the Society, who ſhall be preſent, at any fixt or regular notified meeting, provided ſuch acquieſcence ſhall not eſſentially affect us in any of the grand points of freedom or principle.

By Order of the Society,
CHARLES WILSON PEALE, Chairman.

To be ſold by public Vendue, on Friday, the 30*th of April, at* 10 *o' Clock, at Arch-ſtreet Wharff,*

A QUANTITY of HARD BREAD, DRYED and PICKLED HERRINGS, and a few Barrels of SALT PORK. The Money to be paid on receiving the Goods. ¶tw.

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, living in Radnor township, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, on the night of the 10th inſtant, a roan HORSE, four years old, about 14 hands and an half high, his mane and tail of a black colour, a dull ſtar on his forehead, trots ſome, but inclines moſtly to pace, canters very light, and is very ſlow when rode without ſpurs. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the owner may have the horſe again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or *Fifty Dollars* for the horſe.

JOHN THOMAS,
April 13, 1779. PETER RINN.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1779.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of ROBERT GLASBY, deceaſed, late Steward of the General Hoſpital; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, properly authenticated, to HUGH JAMES, Adminiſtrator. ¶

Burlington, April 26, 1779.

TO be ſold by public Vendue, on Tueſday, the 18th day of May next (if not ſold by private ſale before) on the premiſes, That large and commodious HOUSE and LOT in this city, known for a number of years by the name of The Stage Houſe, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Delaware, near the town or market wharff; the houſe conſiſts of ſix rooms on the firſt floor, one of which fronts the river and is large enough to dine fifty perſons at once, and has an elegant gallery outſide; the ſecond ſtory has eight bed-rooms. There is a kitchen, with a pump of good water in it, a bakehouſe, ſtables and granary, and a wharff running back of the houſe, which with little expence in lengthening would afford conveniencies for ſhallops and flats to load and unload. The lot is 78 feet on River-ſtreet, and extends that width to low water mark. The Vendue to begin at twelve o' clock on ſaid day. The title is indiſputable. JOHN WILLS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the townſhip of Goſhen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or paſture, with a good log houſe and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Cheſter creek running through the ſame, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all freſh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of ſeveral grift-mills. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers on the premiſes. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertiſed, that the real eſtates late of Joſeph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Eſquires, late members of the Congreſs of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennſylvania; William Allen, the younger, Eſquire, ſometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the ſervice of the ſaid United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congreſs of the ſaid United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottſgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Cheſter county; Chriſtian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaſter; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Exciſe for the ſaid county, and late a Deputy Quarter Maſter of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carliſle, houſe-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderſon, mariner; Alexander Smith, blackſmith; and William Auſtin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jerſey Ferry; all late of the city of Philadelphia: Chriſtopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompſon, ſhipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguſon, Eſquire (late Commiſſary of priſoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Briſtol townſhip, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, huſbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaſter county: Curtis Lewis, blackſmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Cuſtom-houſe of Philadelphia; both late of Cheſter county, yeomen; and Joſeph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Iſaac Allen, Eſquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jerſey; and Andrew Elliot, Eſquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, ſituate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the uſe of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the ſaid perſons, and every of them, for high treaſon, will be ſpeedily ſold by public auction or vendue, to the beſt and higheſt bidders, exonerated and diſcharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the ſaid traitors; the ſaid real eſtates to be aſſured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, ſigned by the Preſident or Vice Preſident in Council, upon payment of the purchaſe money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themſelves by a certain day, and for veſting their eſtates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually diſcovering the ſame, and for aſcertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the perſonal eſtates late of the traitors aforeſaid, to exhibit the ſame; the ſaid three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch eſtates in the regiſter kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in ſix months for all claims on the real eſtates, late of the traitors aforeſaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of ſuch real eſtates, on the regiſter kept by the Sheriff of the county where ſuch forfeited real eſtate lies: All ſuch claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Juſtice, written on parchment or paper, ſigned by the parties making the ſame, or by their attorneys, or other repreſentatives; teſtified by two or more ſubſcribing witneſſes, atteſting the ſame; or in default thereof, every ſuch claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, it is directed, "that whenever ſuch intended ſales" (the ſales of the ſaid real eſtates forfeited as aforeſaid) "ſhall be "advertiſed, public notice ſhall be alſo given, that the creditors "of the ſaid traitors, and all claimants upon the ſaid reſpective "eſtates, ſhall exhibit their ſeveral claims and demands to the "Juſtices of the Supreme Court, for payment or ſatisfaction, as "is by the ſaid Act directed, within ſix months thereafter, if reſidents within this State, or within twelve months, if reſidents within any other of the United States, or be for ever barred from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheleſs, "that if any creditor or claimant ſhall at the time of ſuch notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, impriſoned, or beyond ſea, that then ſuch "perſons ſhall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other perſons now may, within ſix months, or if reſidents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after ſuch diſabilitiy is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the ſaid Acts of General Aſſembly directed.

Publiſhed by order of the Council,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Regiſter for forfeited eſtates.

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this poſt laſt evening, the following deſcribed perſon, enliſted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, ſhort fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, ſays his name is *Edward M'Donald*, and a deſerter from the *Britiſh* army, a ſtocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid Deſerter, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleaſantly ſituated, in Walnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; ſubject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennſylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premiſes. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living in Cocalico townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar on the front, his hind feet white, has two white ſpots on the ſhoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Alſo a red roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder C, and on the near butcock R. B. is well ſet, paces and trots, has a white ſpot on one of her hind hoofs, and ſome ſaddle ſpots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aiſter, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has ſold the ſaid Creatures. He iſted ſoon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deſerted again; he has with him a companion who ſays that he is his father. Whoever ſecureth ſaid creatures, ſo that I may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or *Seventy-five Dollars* for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ CHRISTIAN ROHRBACH.

TO BE SOLD,

AN elegant Folio FAMILY BIBLE, in the Holland iſh Language, with Explanations, ſtrong bound, with Braſs Claſps, Corners, &c. Apply to the PRINTERS.

THE *Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend *the Annual Election* of Managers and Treaſurer, to be held, according to Law, on the third Day of the next Month, between the Hours of Two and Six in the Afternoon, at the Managers Room in the ſaid Hoſpital. *April 20.*

BOARD and LODGINGS

For three or four Children, of either Sex, may be had in a private Family in the City, where their Conduct and Manners will be properly attended to. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, on the Lancaſter road, a Pair of SILVER BUCKLES, marked ES, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by a certain *James M'Cartey*. The owner, proving his property, and paying charges, may have them again.

April 17. † ABRAHAM STREEPER.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, near Neſhaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the firſt inſtant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a ſtar, and one white foot behind, neither ſhod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under ſide, trots and canters, he is but low in fleſh. Whoever brings ſaid Colt to the owner, living as above, ſhall receive the ſaid reward, from me JOHN DE COURCY.

N. B. Said DE COURCY loſt a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the perſon who brings him back. *April 6, 1779.* ‖ 2 *W.*

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are deſired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the firſt Day of *July* next, to ſettle and pay all juſt Demands whatever againſt me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet cloſe above the hoof, and ſome white hairs may be ſeen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, ſhe has been uſed to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind halter has wore the hair off each ſide of her neck, ſhod before. A man was ſeen riding of her along Market-ſtreet bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and ſecures her, ſo that the owner may get her, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

April 9, 1779.

WHEREAS *Solomon Allman*, late of Lower Penn's-Neck, Salem County, is deceaſed, and has left an eſtate, which is in the ſubſcriber's hands. His heirs, if there be any living, are deſired to come and prove their property, in two months from this date. JOSEPH COPNER. ¶

Philadelphia, April 7, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the door of the ſubſcriber, the corner of Cheſnut in Fifth-ſtreet, a BAY MARE, with a large blaze in her face, about 14 hands high, near four years old, has three ſaddle marks on her back, and a lump on her hind gambril, ſuppoſed by the kick of a horſe, a natural trotter, and has a long ſwitch tail. TEN POUNDS reward will be paid on delivery of the mare, or TWENTY POUNDS if the thief is ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, by SIMON GORE. ¶

WAS taken up as a STRAY, on the 26th of December, in the year 1777, and advertiſed in Dunlap's Pennſylvania Packet, of March 1778, a BAY HORSE, about ſeven years old, 13¾ hands, both trots and paces, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead and his near hind foot white: The owner coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to DAVID KINKEAD, in Newark, New-Caſtle county, and Delaware ſtate. If not applied for in 3 weeks from this 21ſt day of April, 1779, he will be ſold for the charges. ¶

Philadelphia, April 20, 1779.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the New-Ferry Houſe, in Arch-ſtreet, on Monday, the 12th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named *Thomas Walling*, he is of a ſmall ſtature, has black hair, and an innocent look; he went off without a hat and barefooted, and took no other clothes than thoſe on him, which was a blue cloth jacket lined with ſtriped linſey, a blue and white ſtriped ſhirt, and a pair of old linen trowſers. Whoever takes up the ſaid apprentice boy, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward. † ANDREW HERTZOG.

Roxborough, April 19, 1779.

CAME to the Tavern of Nathan Levering, on the Ridge Road, the following STRAYS, viz. A Brown MARE, about 14 Hands high, 11 or 12 Years old, ſhod all round, has ſome Saddle Marks on her Back; alſo a Brown HORSE, about 13 Hands and 3 Inches high, ſhod all round, both Switch Tails, the latter ſuppoſed to be about 7 Years old. Their Owners are deſired to come, prove Property, pay Charges, and take them away. ¶ NATHAN LEVERING.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subſcriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to ſell at Vendue, lands, tenements, veſſels, rigging, horſes, carriages, furniture, and all ſorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be ſold at vendue. All ſtrangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a ſtore to expoſe their goods at private ſale in, he will receive and ſell for the beſt account of the owners for a ſmall commiſſion. All thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their buſineſs, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, by their moſt humble ſervant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4 w. THOMAS KEMP.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the beginning of May,

TWO brick HOUSES, adjoining each other, a few doors above the Court-houſe, in the high ſtreet at Burlington, they have each a large commodious room, fit for a ſtore, and in a very good ſituation, each a good garden, and one of them a ſtable and hay-houſe. For terms, apply to THOMAS POWELL, on the premiſes; who has for immediate ſale, a compleat ſett of moveable Brewing Utenſils, with which ten barrels of the beſt beer may be made at a brewing; likewiſe an excellent ſtill, which holds one hundred galions, with a number of iron-bound hogſheads, barrels, &c. 2 *W.*

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-houſe, on Fourth-day, the 28th inſtant, ſale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Eſtate of JAMES YOUNG, Eſq; deceaſed, conſiſting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and ſeventy-two acres and a half, ſituate in Northampton county, within three miles of Eaſton, on the Buſh-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing ſtream, abounding with a variety of fiſh) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premiſes, a log houſe, barn, ſtable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, ſituate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD alſo, the Rights which the deceaſed had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of ſeventy-five acres, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of the Allegany River, being on both ſides of the old trading path leading from the Kiſhkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, ſituate near the above on the Forks of Kiſhkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thouſand acres in the State of Virginia, in purſuance of his Britannic Majeſty's proclamation in the year 1763, ſurveyed 24th July 1773, ſituate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thouſand acres, ſurveyed in purſuance of the above proclamation, ſituate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of the deceaſed are requeſted to produce their accounts, that they may be adjuſted; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, ſituated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large manſion houſe, with ſeveral out-houſes, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods.---Another on the weſtern line will contain about 20 acres, ſeveral of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extenſive proſpect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile diſtant.---Between thoſe lots will be ſeveral of about 5 acres each.---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eaſtern ſide of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforeſaid 20 acre lot.---They are very ſuitable for paſture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareſt about half a mile from town, and the fartheſt about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4 *W.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this inſtant April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good meadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Alſo a waggon and five horſes. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three HANDS, who can be well recommended and are perfectly acquainted with the Caſting Buſineſs; advantageous Terms will be offered, by applying to JOHN NANCARROW, at ABRAHAM MITCHELL's, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. WANTED alſo, a Quantity of broken Iron Caſtings, for which a handſome Price will be given. Enquire as above, or at the STEEL-FURNACE, the Corner of Eighth and Walnut-ſtreets. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST about a Fortnight ago, between this City and Neſhaminy-Ferry, Part of a Sheet of Continental Money, containing about Four Hundred Dollars; any Perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to the Subſcriber in Reading, or to BENJAMIN M'VEAGH, at Frankford, ſhall have the above Reward. PETER ASTON, Com. Purchaſes.

¶ *March 23. 1779.*

AT the ſubſcriber's SCHOOL, in *Lætitia-Court*, Philadelphia, *Children* and *Youth* are taught, as uſual, the modern *Elements* of *Speech*; the *Principles* of *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, and *Mathematics* in general; the *Practice* of *Surveying*, and *Navigation* in particular; and *Foreigners* alſo, inſtructed in the *United States' vernacular*, with grammatical propriety:---By his *Friends'* obliged, and the *Public's* devoted ſervant, JOHN HEFFERNAN. ¶

WAS taken up on ſuſpicion, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, by the ſubſcribers, on the 27th of February laſt, a certain *John Kinney*, as he called himſelf, of a middle ſtature, with ſome grey hairs in his head; wore a brown old faſhioned coat, and a greyiſh cloth waiſtcoat, made in the faſhion. As he was conducting from the magiſtrate to goal he made his eſcape from the conſtable, and left behind him two calico gowns and a petticoat, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, the owners of which are deſired to come, prove their property, pay charges and take them away, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be ſold for the coſts, by MICHAEL MOYER, ISRAEL TENNIS.

¶

Whoever ſecures ſaid *Kinney* in goal, on giving notice to the above perſons, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1779.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, a brown MARE, about 8 years old, about 14 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever has loſt the ſaid mare, may have her again, paying reaſonable charges, on application to

¶ JOHN WAGGONER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.